A. J. Dallas, Esq

Vol. 12. THE No. 610.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, May 12, 1798.

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE
Of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, &c.
(Concluded from our last.)

EXHIBIT A.

[Inclosed in the Envoys' letter of November 8, 1797, No. 2]

I.

THE American Envoys shall remain here for six months, in the same manner and upon the same footing, with regard to etiquette, as did M. D'Aranjo, the Envoy of Portugal.

II. There shall be named a commission of five members, agreeably to a form to be established, for the purpose of deciding upon the reclamations of the Americans, relative to the prizes made on them by French privateers.

III. The American Envoys will engage, that their government shall pay the indemnifications, or the amount of the sums already decreed to the American creditors of the French Republic, and those which shall be adjudged to the claimants by the commissioners. This payment shall be made under the name of an advance to the French Republic, who shall repay it in a time and manner to be agreed upon.

IV. One of the American Envoys shall return to America, to demand of his government the necessary powers to purchase, for cash, the thirty two millions of Dutch reinscriptions, belonging to the French Republic, in case the Envoys should conclude a treaty which shall be approved by the two nations.

V. In the interval, the definitive treaty shall proceed for the termination of all differences existing between the French Republic and the United States, so as that the treaty may be concluded immediately upon the return of the deputy.

VI. The question of the Role d'Equipage shall remain suspended until the return of the deputy, and the commission shall not pronounce upon any reclamation where this point shall be in question.

VII. During the six months granted for the going and returning of the deputy, hostilities against the Americans shall be suspended as well as the process for condemnation before the tribunals; and the money of the prizes already condemned, in the hands of the civil officers of the nation, shall remain there, without being delivered to the privateers men, until the return of the deputy.

—

EXHIBIT B.

[Received with the Envoys' letter, No. 2, dated 8th November, 1797.

The Envoys extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States cannot avoid observing the very unusual situation in which they are placed by the manner in which they are alone permitted to make communications on the objects of their mission: They are called upon to pledge their country to a very great amount, to answer demands which appear to them as extraordinary as they were unexpected, without being permitted to discuss the reason, the justice, or the policy on which those demands are founded, and not only without assurances that the rights of the United States will in future be respected—but without a document to prove that those to whom they are required to open themselves without reserve, and at whose instance they are called on to sacrifice so much, are empowered, even by the minister, to hold any communications with them.—Yet such is the anxious and real solicitude of the Envoys to seize any occasion which may afford a hope, however distant, of coming to those explanations which they so much wish to make with this Republic, that they pass over the uncommon and informal modes which have been adopted, and will only consider the propositions themselves.

I. The Ministers of the United States will permit no personal considerations to influence their negociations with the French Republic. Although they expected that the extraordinary means adopted by their government to reconcile itself to that of France, would have been received with some degree of attention, yet they are too solicitous to enter upon the important and interesting duty of their mission to permit themselves to be restrained by forms of etiquette.

II. On this article it is believed there can be no disagreement.

III. This article, as explained, would oblige the United States to advance, not to their own citizens, but to the government of France, sums equivalent to the depredations made by the corsairs of the Republic on the American commerce, and to the contracts made with their citizens by France; and this advance, instead of benefiting the citizens of the United States, would leave them precisely what they now are the creditors of the French Republic. The more extensive the depredations, and the more considerable the contracts uncomplied with, the more would the government of France receive from the United States. Independent of these objections, the Ministers of the United States cannot engage to assume, in any form, the debts due from France to their fellow citizens—they have no such power.

IV. If the negociations be opened, and the propositions for a loan, or any other propositions, exceeding the powers of the ministers, be made, the government of the United States will be consulted thereon with expedition.

V. This, or any proposition, having for its object the claims of the two nations on each other, or an accommodation of our differences, will be embraced with ardour by the ministers of the United States.

VII. On this article it is only to be observed, that the season of the year is such, as probably to render a return, within six months, of the envoy who might fail to the United States impracticable: provision should be made for such an event.

If the difficulties attending the propositions for a loan and a compensation for past injuries, be such as to require time for their removal, the ministers of the United States propose, that the discussions on the relative situation of the two countries, may commence in the usual forms—that the relation to each other may be so regulated, as to obviate future misunderstandings—and that the adjustment of the claims of the citizens of the United States, whose vessels have been captured may be made after a decision of the point first mentioned.

No deplomatic gratification can precede the ratification of the treaty.

—

(No. 3)

Paris, November 27, 1797.

Dear Sir,

On the 11th instant we transmitted the following official letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Citizen Minister,

"The undersigned Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the French Republic, had the honour of announcing to you officially on the 6th of October, their arrival at Paris, and of presenting to you on the 8th, a copy of their letters of credence. Your declaration at that time that a report on American affairs, was then preparing, and would in a few days be laid before the Directory, whose decision thereon, should without delay, be made known, has hitherto imposed silence on them. For this communication they have waited with that anxious solicitude which so interesting an event could not fail to excite, and with that respect which is due to the government of France. They have not yet received it, and so much time has been permitted to elapse, so critical is the situation of many of their countrymen, and so embarrassing is that of the undersigned, both as it respects themselves and the government they represent, that they can no longer dispense with the duty of soliciting your attention to the mission.

"The United States, Citizen Minister, at an epoch which evinced their sincerity, have given incontestible proofs of their ardent friendship, of their affection for the French Republic: these were the result, not of her unparralleled prowess and power, but of their confidence in her justice and magnanimity—and in such high estimation was the reciprocity of her friendship held by them, as to have been a primary object of national concern. The preservation of it was dear to them, the loss of it a subject of unfeigned regret, and the recovery of it by every measure which shall consist with the rights of an independent nation, engages their constant attention. The government of the United States, we are authorised to declare, has examined with the most scrupulous justice, its conduct towards its former friend. It has been led to this by a sincere desire to remove of itself every just cause of complaint; conceiving that with the most upright intentions such cause may possibly exist; and although the strictest search has produced no self reproach, although the government is conscious that it has uniformly sought to preserve, with fidelity, its engagements to France, yet far from wishing to exercise the privilege of judging for itself on its own course of reasoning and the lights in its own possession, it invites fair and candid discussion—it solicits a reconsideration of the past—it is persuaded its intentions, its views, and its actions must have been misrepresented or misunderstood; it is convinced that the essential interests of both nations will be promoted by reconciliation and peace, and it cherishes the hope of meeting with similar dispositions on the part of the Directory.

"Guided by these sentiments, the President of the United States has given it in charge to the undersigned to state to the Executive Directory the deep regret which he feels at the loss or suspension of the friendly intercourse which subsisted between the two Republics, and his sincere wish to restore them! to discuss candidly the complaints of France, and to offer frankly those of the United States—and he has authorised a review of existing treaties and such alterations thereof as shall consist with the mutual interest and satisfaction of the contracting parties.

"This task the undersigned are anxious to commence—and truly happy will they be, if their exertions can in any degree contribute to restore that friendship, that mutual interchange of good offices which it is alike their wish and their duty to effect between the citizens of the two Republics.

"The undersigned pray you, Citizen Minister, to present this communication to the Executive Directory, and to receive the assurances of their most perfect consideration.

(Signed)
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
JOHN MARSHALL,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Paris, November 11th, in the 22d year of the American Independence.
To the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic."

No answer having been given to it on the 21st inst. we requested Major Rutledge to wait on the Minister, and enquire of him whether he had communicated the letter to the Directory, and whether we might expect an answer. He replied, that he had submitted our letter to them, and that they would direct him what steps to pursue, of which we should be informed. We have not however hitherto received any official intimation relative to this business. We are not yet received, and the condemnation of our vessels, for want of a Role D'Equipage is unremittingly continued. Frequent and urgent attempts have been made to inveigle us again into negociation with persons not officially authorised, of which the obtaining of money is the basis—but we have persisted in declining to have any further communicatian relative to diplomatic business with persons of that description; and we mean to adhere to this determination. We are sorry to inform you, that the present disposition of the government of this country appears to be as unfriendly towards ours as ever, and that we have very little prospect of succeeding in our mission.

We have the honour to be,
Your most obedient humble servants,
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
JOHN MARSHALL,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

COL. PICKERING.

—

(No. 4.)

Paris, December 24, 1797.

Dear Sir,

We have not yet received any official answer to our official letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the eleventh of last month, and mentioned in number three, but reiterated attempts have been made to engage us in negociation with persons not officially authorised; and you will find by the exhibits, marked A, B, and C, herewith sent, some important information relative to the views and intentions of the French government with respect to ours. We are all of opinion, that if we were to remain here for six months longer, without we were to stipulate the payment of money, and a great deal of it, in some shape or other, we should not be able to effectuate the objects of our mission, should we be even officially received—unless the projected attempt on England was to fail, or a total change to take place in the persons who at present direct the affairs of this government. In this situation of matters, we are determined by the 10th of next month, should they remain as they are, to transmit another letter to the Minister, representing, as far as may be expedient, the views of our government.

We have the honour to be,
With great respect and regard,
Your most obedient humble servants,
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
JOHN MARSHALL,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

COL. PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

—

EXHIBIT A.

[Inclosed in the Envoy's letter, No. 4]

On the 14th of December, M. X. called on me, in order, as he said to gain some information relative to some lands in——— purchased by———for whom———. Soon afterwards General Marshall came in, and then Mr. Gerry's carriage drove into the yard. Here's Mr. Gerry, said General Marshall. I am glad of it, said M. X for I wished to meet all of you gentlemen, to inform you that M. Y had another message to you from Mr. Talleyrand. I immediately expressed my surprise at it, as M. Talleyrand, M. Y. and he, all knew our determination to have no further communication on the subject of our mission, with persons not officially authorised. He replied, that determination was made six weeks ago—and it was presumed that we had changed our opinion. I said that I had not—and I did not believe my colleagues had. At that moment Mr. Gerry entered the room, and I privately acquainted him with the object of M. X's visit. General Marshall, Mr. Gerry and myself then withdrew into another room—and immediately agreed to adhere to our former resolution. M. X, was then called in—when I acquainted him, in a few words with our determination—and Mr. Gerry expatiated more at large on the propriety of our acting in this manner, and on the very unprecedented way in which we had been treated, since our arrival.

On the twentieth of December, a lady, who is well acquainted with M. Talleyrand, expressed to me her concern that we were still in so unsettled a situation—but adds she, why will you not lend us money? If you would but make us a loan, all matters would be adjusted, and she added, when you were contending for your revolution, we lent you money. I mentioned the very great difference there was between the situation of the two countries at that period and the present, and the different circumstances under which the loan was demanded from us. She replied, we do not make a demand—we think it more delicate that the offer should come from you—but M. Talleyrand has mentioned to me (who am surely not in his confidence) the necessity of your making us a loan—and I know he has mentioned it to two or three others—and that you have been informed of it—and I will assure you, that if you remain here six months longer, you would not advance a single step further in your negociations, without a loan. If that is the case, I replied, we may as well go away now. Why that possibly, said she, might lead to a rupture; which you had better avoid—for we know we have a very considerable party in America, who are strongly in our interest. There is no occasion to enter into a further detail of the conversation. I have only noted this part of it as expressive of what I believe (as far as relates to the loan and a party in America in their favor) to be the sentiments of the French government with regard to us.

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.

December 21, 1798.

—

EXHIBIT B.

(Enclosed in the Envoy's letter No 4.)

—

Extract from Gen. Marshall's Journal.

December 17th, 1797.—I stepped into Mr. Gerry's apartments, where I saw M. Y. He expressed his regret at having been disabled to dine with us at M. de Beauchan's by an inveterate tooth-ach. He then asked me whether I had seen M. de Beauchans lately? I told him, not since he dined with us; and that he left us much indisposed. He then observed, that he had not known until lately, that I was the advocate of that gentlemen in his cause against the state of Virginia; and that Beaumarchais, in consequence of that circumstance, had expressed sentiments of high regard for me. I replied that M. de Beaumarchais' cause was of great magnitude, very uncertain issue—and consequently that a portion of the interest he felt in it would very naturally be transferred to his advocate. He immediately said (low and apart) that M. de Beaumarchais had consented, provided his claim could be established, to sacrifice fifty thousand pound sterling of it, as the private gratification which had been required of us; so that the gratification might be made without any actual loss to the American government. I answered, that a gratification on any terms, or in any form was a subject which we approached with much fear and difficulty, as we were not authorized by our government to make one; nor had it been expected that one would be

neceſſary; that I could not undertake to ſay whether my colleagues would conſent to it in any ſtate of things; but I could undertake to ſay, no one of us would conſent to it unleſs it was preceded or accompanied by a full and entire recognition of the claims of our citizens, and a ſatisfactory arrangement on the ſubjects of our miſſion. He ſaid it was in the expectation of that event only that he mentioned it. We parted, and I ſtated the converſation to General Pinckney, who was diſinclined to any ſtipulation of the ſort, and conſidered it as a renewal of the old reprobated ſyſtem of indirect unauthoriſed negociation.

Having been originally the counſel of M. de Beaumarchais, I had determined, and ſo I informed General Pinckney, that I would not, by my voice, eſtabliſh any agreement in his favour; but that I would poſitively oppoſe any admiſſion of the claims of the American citizens, of property, captured & condemned for want of a role d'equipage — My reaſon for conceiving that this ought to be ſtipulated expreſsly, was a conviction that, if it was referred to commiſſioners, it would be commiting abſolutely to chance as complete a right as any individuals ever poſſeſſed —General Pinckney was againſt admitting the claim at any rate.

After my return, Mr. Gerry came into my room and told me that M. Y. had called on him, to accompany him on a viſit to M. Talleyrand; that he propoſed ſeeing M. Talleyrand, and returning the civility of the dinner, and endeavouring to bring about ſome intercourſe between him and us.

December 18. General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry met in my room, and Mr. Gerry detailed to us the converſations mentioned in our public letter. The propoſition relative to the claim of M. de Beaumarchais is entirely different from my underſtanding of it, in the very brief ſtatement made to me by M. X. We reſolved that we would rigidly adhere to the rule we had adopted, to enter into no negociation with perſons not formally authoriſed to treat with us. We came alſo to the determination to prepare a letter to the miniſter of Foreign Relations, ſtating the object of our miſſion, and diſcuſſing the ſubjects of difference between the two nations, in like manner as if we had been actually received; and to cloſe the letter with requeſting the government to open the negociation with us, or to grant us paſſports.

EXHIBIT C.

(Enclosed in the envoys' letter No. 4.)

December 13. Mr. Gerry accidentally calling on gen. Pinckney, found M. X. & was ſoon informed that his object was to obtain another interview between the miniſters and M. Y. on the affairs of their miſſion. General Marſhall happening alſo to be there we retired into another room, and immediately agreed to adhere to our former determination, not to have any more informal communications. M. Y. having been called in, General Pinckney briefly communicated our determination; and Mr. Gerry obſerved that he was much hurt by this propoſition; that the miniſters had proceeded farther in this mode of communication, that perhaps they could juſtify; that they had refuſed, ſix weeks ago, to renew it; and that ſome regard ought to be paid to their feelings, which had been ſufficiently mortified; that the propoſition was diſreſpectful to the Envoys, as it betrayed a belief that they had loſt the ſenſe of their dignity, and were indeed incompetent to their office; that had there been but one Envoy Extraordinary, he ought to have had an audience in a few days; and that for three to remain between two & three months in this ſituation, was too humiliating, too debaſing for any nations to ſubmit to it; that for his own part, had he been ſent to any other nation in Europe, with two other Envoys, he would not have conſented to have remained in ſuch a ſtate ten days; that knowing the great deſire of the Government and nation of the United States to be at peace with France, he had, with his colleagues, ſubmitted to this indignity, at the riſk of the ſevere cenſure of the former.— Having alſo enquired of M. X. at what time M. Talleyrand could be ſeen, the former ſaid he would enquire of M. Y. who on the 16th in the evening, ſent, in Mr. Gerry's abſence from his lodgings, a billit as follows; "M. Y. has the honor to preſent his reſpects to Mr. Gerry, and to inform him that he will have the honor to wait on him to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, to go together to the Miniſter of Foreign Relations.—He is with reſpect." &c. On the morning of the 17th, M. Y. came in while Mr. Gerry was at breakfaſt, not having received an anſwer to his note: and Mr. Marſhall coming in, M. Y. took him aſide and conferred with him a conſiderable time; after which, the former and the reſt of the family left the room; and M. Y. and Mr. Gerry being together, Mr. Gerry told him that his object in ſeeing M. Talleyrand was to return a civility, by requeſting him to fix a day for dining with Mr. Gerry who intended to invite his colleagues; by this interview, to promote if poſſible, a better underſtanding between the miniſter and the American Envoys; and Mr. Gerry alſo propoſed to confer with the miniſter on the diſagreeable ſituation the Envoys were in, and to ſtate to him ſome reports which appeared to be founded, reſpecting a propoſition before the Directory for ſending off all Americans in a ſhort period: a word on the ſubject of the miſſion, or the preliminaries of a negociation; as the Envoys had determined not to receive any informal communication on the ſubject. M. Y. in anſwer ſaid, that Mr. Marſhall had juſt heard him on a ſubject of this kind; and that we might conſider it as he did, merely as a converſation between ourſelves. He then ſtated that two meaſures which M. Talleyrand propoſed being adopted, a reſtoration of friendſhip between the republics would follow immediately; the one was a gratuity of fifty thouſand pounds ſterling, the other a purchaſe of thirty two millions of the Dutch reſcriptions: that as to the M. de Beaumarchais had recovered in a cauſe depending in Virginia, between that ſtate and himſelf, one hundred and forty five thouſand pounds ſterling; that there was an appeal from the judgment; that he would ſign an act to relinquiſh forty-five thouſand pounds, if the whole ſhould be finally recovered, leaving only the one hundred thouſand pounds for himſelf; that the forty five thouſand pounds might accrue to the United States, who would, in that caſe, loſe but a ſmall part of the fifty thouſand pounds; that the purpoſe of ſixteen millions of reſcriptions would amount to but one million three hundred and thirty three thouſand [pounds] ſix ſhillings and eight pence ſterling, which with an intereſt of five per cent, would be certainly paid by the Government of Holland to the United Sates, and leave them without any loſs; and that more than half the ſum may be hired in Holland, on the credit of the reſcriptions, and an eaſy arrangment be made for the payment by ſhort inſtalments, which might be obtained alſo by a loan, that it was worthy the attention of the Envoys to conſider, whether by ſo ſmall a ſacrifice they would eſtabliſh a peace with France, or whether they would riſk the conſequences; that if nothing could be done by the Envoys, arrangement would be made forthwith to ravage the coaſts of the United States by frigates from St. Domingo; that ſmall ſtates which had offended France were ſuffering by it; that Hamburgh and other cities within a month or two have their governments changed; that Switzerland would undergo the ſame operation; and that Portugal would probably be in a worſe predicament; that the expedition againſt England would be certainly purſued; and that the preſent period was the moſt favorable, if we wiſhed to adopt any meaſure for a pacification. Mr. Gerry, in anſwer, ſaid, that if the French were diſpoſed to purſue with vengeance the United States, they might perhaps ravage their coaſts and injure them in this way, but they could never ſubdue them: the meaſure he thought utterly impracticable, even if attempted by France and her allies. To which M. Y. aſſented. Mr. Gerry obſerved further, that the ravages alluded to would undoubtedly cloſely connect the United States and Great Britain, and prevent the former from returning to the friendſhip which they have ever had for France; that as to the propoſitions, he ſhould expreſs no opinion on them; that his ſituation and that of his colleagues was extremely difficult; that the Directory were excluſively prejudiced againſt the Government of the United States, and conſidered them as the friends of Great Britain; that if the Envoys could have an opportunity of being heard, they could remove ſuch impreſſions, and ſhew that the Government were the friends of France as much as of Great Britain; but that the Envoys were now in the moſt painful ſituation; that they were treated, in the eyes of all Europe and of the American Government and nation, with the utmoſt contempt, & were ſubmiting to indignities which they would not reconcile to their feelings or juſtify to their conſtituents. M. Y. ſaid that the obſervations were juſt: but that the Americans Envoys had not experienced worſe treatment than other miniſters, or indeed as bad; that the Envoy of Portugal was again ordered to depart; and that but little ceremony was obſerved to the Envoys in general. M. Y. and Mr. Gerry then took a ride to M. Talleyrand's Bureau, who received them politely: and after being ſeated, Mr. Gerry obſerved to M. Talleyrand, in Engliſh ſlowly, that M. Y. had ſtated to him ſome propoſitions as coming from M. Talleyrand, reſpecting which Mr. Gerry could give no opinion: that his object at this interview was to requeſt of him information whether he would fix a time for taking a dinner with Mr. Gerry, at which he propoſed to invite his colleages —that he wiſhed for more frequent interviews of ſome kind or other between himſelf and the Envoys; conceiving that many imaginary difficulties which obſtructed the negociation would vaniſh by this means and thoſe which were real would be ſurmounted; that conceiving the delicate part which the miniſter of France had to act; at this time he did not wiſh M. Talleyrand to accept the invitation if it would ſubject him to inconveniences: that he wiſhed to ſpeak on another ſubject; and it was painful for him to acknowledge that the precarious ſituation of the Envoys was ſuch as to render it impoſſible for them to take meaſures for decent arrangements; that a ſhort time ſince he had ſuppoſed meaſures were taking a favorable turn; but that lately he had received, from various quarters, information of a report made by the miniſter of the Interior, and under the conſideration of the Directory, for ſending all Americans from Paris in 24 hours; that he could not be reſponſible for the truth of the information, but it appeared to him, as well from various quarters from which it came, as from the intelligence of the perſon who gave it, to be highly probable; that if this was the caſe, it was unneceſſary for the Directory, as he conceived, to paſs any arret, as it reſpected the Envoys, for that they would depart from Paris whenever it was hinted as the wiſh of the Directory; that for his own part he would feel more at eaſe, until we were received, to reſide in a city of ſome other nation than that of France; and to return to Paris on notice that the Directory were diſpoſed to open the negociation. M. Talleyrand appeared to be very uneaſy at this declaration; but avoided ſaying a word on it. He ſaid that the information M. Y. had given me was juſt, and might always be relied on; but that he would reduce to writing his propoſitions: which he accordingly did; and after he had ſhewn them to Mr. Gerry, he burnt the papers. The ſubſtance was as follows. [See No. 1. below.]

He then ſaid he accepted of the invitation; that he would dine with him the decade after the preſent, in which he was engaged.

Mr. Gerry did not repeat all that he had ſaid to M. Y. having no doubt he would communicate the whole to M. Talleyrand. And, after expreſſing a friendſhip for the French Republic, and a warm deſire to renew a former attachment of the two Republics, which M. Talleyrand warmly reciprocated, Mr. Gerry bid M. Talleyrand adieu; leaving with him M. Y.

(No. 1.)

That the Envoys ſhould come forward generally, and ſay:

"France has been ſerviceable to the United States, and now they wiſh to be ſerviceable to France: underſtanding that the French Republic has ſixteen million of Dutch reſcriptions to ſell the United States will purchaſe them at par, and will give her further aſſiſtance when in their power.

"The firſt arrangement being made, the French government will take meaſures for reimburſing the equitable demands of America ariſing from prizes, and to give free navigation to their ſhips in future."

(No. 5.)

Paris, January 8th, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

We embrace an unexpected opportunity to ſend you the "Redacteur" of the fifth inſt. containing the meſſage of the Directory to the council of Five Hundred, urging the neceſſity of a law to declare as good prize all neutral ſhips having on board merchandizes and commodities, the production of England, or of the Engliſh poſſeſſions, that the flag, as they term it, may no longer cover the property:—And declaring further that the ports of France, except in caſe of diſtreſs, ſhall be ſhut againſt all neutral ſhips, which, in the courſe of their voyage, ſhall have touched at an Engliſh port. A commiſſion has been appointed to report on the meſſage, and it is expected that a decree will be paſſed in conformity to it.

Nothing new has occured ſince our laſt, in date of the twenty fourth ultimo. We can only repeat that there exiſts no hope of our being officially received by this government, or that the object of our miſſion will be in any way accompliſhed.

We have the honor to be,
With great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervants,
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCENEY,
J. MARSHALL,
E. GERRY.

Poſtcript to a triplicate of the Envoy's letter No. 5, received 30th March, 1798

The laws above mentioned have been paſſed unanimouſly by the Council of Five hundred, and we incloſe a journal containing the account. There is no doubt but it will be adopted, without oppoſition by the Council of Ancients.

TRANSLATION.

Meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred of the 15th Nivoſe, 6th year (4th of Jan. 1798)

Citizens Repreſentatives,

On this day, the 15th of Nivoſe, and at the hour at which the Executive Directory addreſſes this meſſage to you, the municipal adminiſtrators, the juſtices of the peace, the commiſſaries of the Directory, and the ſuperintendants of the cuſtoms, are proceeding, in all the chief places of the departments, in all the ports, and in all the principal communes of the Republic, to ſeize the Engliſh merchandize now in France, or introduced into its territory, in contravention of the law of the 10th Brumaire, 5th year, (Oct. 31, 1796.)

Such is the firſt act by which now that peace is given to the continent, the war declared long ſince againſt England, is about to aſſume the real character which becomes it. The French will not ſuffer a power, which ſeeks to found its proſperity upon the misfortune of other nations, to raiſe its commerce upon the ruin of that of other ſtates, and which, aſpiring to the dominion of the ſeas, wiſhes to introduce, every where, the articles of its own manufacture, and to receive nothing from foreign induſtry—any longer to enjoy the fruit of its guilty ſpeculations.

The Engliſh government has kept in pay, during the war, the coaleſced forces, with the produce of its manufactures. It has violated all the principles of the law of nations, in order to ſhackle the relations of neutral powers; it has cauſed to be ſeized the proviſions, corn, and commodities, which it ſuppoſed to be deſtined for France: It has declared contraband every thing which it tho't could be uſed to the Republic: It deſired to ſtarve it.—All the citizens call for vengeance.

When it had to fear the capture of veſſels ſailing under its flag, it corrupted foreign captains to induce them to take on board their veſſels Engliſh merchandize, and thus to introduce it, by ſtratagem, by fraud or otherwiſe, into other ſtates, and eſpecially into the French Republic.

The neutral powers ſhould have perceived, that, by this conduct, their merchants took part in the war, and that they lent aſſiſtance to one of the belligirent powers.

We ſerve a party as well when we procure for it the means of augmenting its forces as when we unite ourſelves to thoſe which it has. The neutral powers ſhould have perceived, that England by ſtopping the veſſels of other powers, laden in their reſpective ports and diſtined for France, by permitting articles coming from her own manufactories alone to circulate, aimed at an excluſive commerce, and that it would be neceſſary to ſeek reparation for ſuch an attempt.

The ordinance of the marine, and the regulation of 1794, have delared lawful prize the veſſels and their cargoes in which is found merchandize belonging to enemies.—Theſe proviſions ſhould be extended.—The intereſt of Europe requires it.

The Directory think it urgent and neceſſary to paſs a law declaring that the character of veſſels, relative to their quality of neutral or enemy, ſhall be determined by their cargo, and the cargo ſhall no longer be covered by the flag: in conſequence, that every veſſel found at ſea, having on board Engliſh proviſions or merchandize as her cargo, in whole or in part, ſhall be declared as lawful prize, whoſoever may be the proprietor of theſe proviſions or merchandize which ſhall be reputed contraband, for this cauſe alone, that they come from England or her poſſeſſions.

It would be uſeful to declare, at the ſame time, that except in the caſe of diſtreſs the ports of the Republic ſhall be ſhut to all foreign veſſels, which, in the courſe of their voyage, ſhall have entered thoſe of England.

The Executive Directory requeſts you, Citizens Repreſentatives, to adopt theſe meaſures. No neutral or allied power can miſtake their object, nor complain of them, unleſs it be already abandoned to England.—The infallible effect of the meaſure is to enhance the value of the produce of their own ſoil and induſtry, to increaſe the proſperity of their commerce, to repel every thing that comes from England, and eſſentially to influence the concluſion of the war.

Such are the motives which induce the

Executive Directory to invite you, Citizens Repreſentatives, to take the object of this meſſage into the moſt prompt conſideration.

(Signed.)

P. BARRAS, Preſident.
LAGARDE, Secr'y-gen.

Plan of a decree reported by M. Villers to the Council of Five Hundred, in its ſitting of the 11th of January, 1798, tranſlated from a Paris paper entitled Journal du Soir, of the ſame day, incloſed in the triplicate of the Envoys' letter, No. 5, dated 8th January 1798.

"Firſt, The character of a veſſel, relative to the quality of neutral or enemy, is determined by her cargo.

"In conſequence, every veſſel loaded in whole or in part, with Engliſh merchandize, is declared lawful prize, whoever the owner of the ſaid merchandize may be.

"2d, Every foreign veſſel, which, in the courſe of her voyage, ſhall have entered an Engliſh port ſhall not enter France, except in caſe of diſtreſs: She ſhall depart thence as ſoon as the cauſes of her entry ſhall have ceaſed."

This decree was immediately and unanimouſly adopted.

Pittsburgh, May 12.

Wedneſday laſt having been appointed by our worthy Preſident a day of Humiliation, Faſting and Prayer, was regarded by the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity with all that reſpect due to the ſolemnity of the occaſion.—There was a total ſuſpenſion of buſineſs of every deſcription—An eloquent and patriotic Sermon was delivered at the Church by the Rev. Mr. Semple to a crowded audience—there were preſent the Commander in Chief of the Army—the Judges of the Supreme Court on the weſtern circuit—the Aſſociate Judges, Magiſtrates, and other Civil Officers of the County, with the moſt reſpectable and numerous collection of Citizens ever aſſembled on a ſimilar occaſion.

Thanks were returned to Mr. Semple for his elegant Diſcourſe, and a copy requeſted for publication, which will appear in our next.

At a reſpectable meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county held at Pittſburgh on the 10th inſt. General JOHN WOODS, in the Chair:—It was Reſolved, that GEORGE STEVENSON, JAMES O'HARA, JOHN WILKINS, Senior, JOHN SCULL, DUNNING M'NAIR, and ADAMSON TANNEHILL, be a committee to prepare a reſpectful addreſs to the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States, expreſſive of their confidence in Government, and their determination to ſupport all neceſſary Meaſures for the Preſervation of the Honor and Independence of their Country.

The following Addreſs was reported by the Committee and unanimouſly adopted.

To the Preſident, the Senate and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America.

The Addreſs and Memorial of the Subſcribers, Citizens of the County of Allegheny, in the State of Pennſylvania, reſpectfully ſheweth:

That duly appreciating the bleſſings of Religious and Civil Liberty, your Memorialiſts conſider it a duty at the preſent important criſis to expreſs their attachment to their Country, and to the free and happy Government under which they live.

They have beheld with entire confidence and ſatisfaction the firm and upright conduct of the Executive of the United States towards France, and the repeated efforts made for the preſervation of Peace with that Republic. They have ſeen with Indignation thoſe overtures treated with contempt, and the greateſt inſults added to accumulated injuries.

Although your Memorialiſts entertain a due ſenſe of the value of Peace, they think proper to declare, that to them, Peace is only deſirable on terms juſt and honorable, and that ſhould continued aggreſſions on the part of France render reſiſtance neceſſary and war inevitable, they pledge themſelves to ſupport ſuch meaſures as Government in its Wiſdom may direct for the preſervation of the National Honor, Safety and Independence.

John Finley,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he carries on the BAKING buſineſs in all its various branches, in Second ſtreet the third door eaſt of the ſign of General Waſhington Pittſburgh, where travellers and others may be ſupplied with any thing in his line. May 11, 1798.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ſ.

List of Cauſes ſet down at March Term 1798, to be tried at June Term 1798.

Baptiſt M'Farlane	vs	Wm. Long,
James O'Hara	vs	George Thompſon,
Thomas Greer	vs	James Gibſon,
Samuel Roſs	vs	J. M'Kee & G. Rough
Les. of J. Galbraith	vs	Thomas M'Kee,
Geo. M'Gunnegle	vs	John Jordon, Eſq.
Roger M'Quillin	vs	Wm. Irwin,
Joſeph Scott	vs	Wm. Marks,
Les. of Thos. Jones	vs	Benjmin Kinſole,
John Wolf	vs	Alex. Snodgraſs
Robert Colhoon	vs	Joſeph Ludlow,
James Rogers	vs	Jacob Bennet,
Les of J. Patterſon	vs	Wm. M'Clure,
Saml. Stoops for &c.	vs	Hans Moriſon.
Henry Miller	vs	Robert George,
Leſſee of D. Mead	vs	Fredrick Haymaker,
John Carver	vs	John Davis,
Samuel Boyd	vs	Nathaniel Points,
Wm. Rankin	vs	Abam. Kirkpatrick,
John Probſt	vs	James M'Nulty,
Felix Welſh	vs	John Huſton,
Les of S. Menough	vs	Wm. Stewart,
John Perry	vs	Samuel Boyd,
R. Brotherton & co.	vs	George Shiras
John G. Petit	vs	Randal Wilſon,
George Powers	vs	Anthony Beelen,
Robert Hampton	vs	Richard Murray,
les. of J. M'Williams	vs	Alexander Wright,
Lake Hill	vs	John Heath,
Wm. M'Laughlin	vs	Samuel Rippey & al.
John M'Adow	vs	Ambroſe Quillon,
Holker & Co	vs	J. & A. Tannehill,
Lee. M. Huffnagle	vs	John H. Long,
Cook & Dennilton	vs	John S. Taylor,
Frederick Hankall for the uſe of W. Chriſty	vs	Hugh Alexander,
John Redick	vs	James Haſtlet,
John Davis	vs	Alexander W. Foſter
Ephraim Blaine	vs	Wm. Wilſons, Exrs.
Samuel Haddon,	vs	David Duncans, Exrs.
Wm. Jones	vs	John Davis,
John Davis	vs	John Pealman ſen. & John Pealman,
Wm. Earl	vs	George Wahab,
Wm. Earl Aſſee	vs	Wm. M'Fadden,
Harvey Heath	vs	Richard Murray,
David Taggart	vs	Hannah Pymm,
John a Negro man	vs	Benoni Dorſon,
Chriſtr. a Negro	vs	Same
Joſeph a Negro	vs	Same
Priſ. Negro woman	vs	Same
Smith Negro pr'am	vs	Same
Polly Negro woman	vs	Same
Lucy Negro woman	vs	Same
Francis Draine	vs	David Sutton & al.
Joſeph Cook	vs	Wm. Shannon,
James Scott	vs	David Means & al.
Wm. Gray	vs	Archibald C. Reed,
Charles Forget	vs	John Edwards,
Jacob Server	vs	Michael Rager,
Hans Morriſon	vs	Peter Sole,
James Hamilton	vs	Jacob Buckhart,
James Hamilton	vs	Daniel M'Foy,
Robt. & N. Gregg	vs	Archibald Read,
Wm. Patterſon	vs	Samuel Dearmot,
J. & J. Poultney	vs.	John Long,
Thos. Hawthorn	vs	John Perry
Joſeph Marſhall	vs	James Sprott,
Robt. Brotherton	vs	Samuel Lord, & al.
Same	vs	Luke Hill,
Thomas Robb	vs	Daniel M'Millen,
Robt. M'Cullough	vs	Charles Craig,
Iſaac Gregg & al.	vs	John Hannah,
Henry Miller ſuperviſor &c.	vs	Wm. Maxwell,
Les. of R. Morriſon	vs	John Scott,
Same	vs	Wm. Neighman,
Same	vs	James Read,
Same	vs	Robert Scott,
Same	vs	Adam Sheiner,
John Young	vs	James Baird,
Wm. Gray	vs	Iſaac Gregg,
Saml. Jackſon aſſee,	vs	Richard Murray,
Iſaac Gregg aſſee.	vs	Wm. Gray,
Iſaac Gregg	vs	George Robinſon,
James Kerwin	vs	Robert Magee & al.

APRIL 19th, 1798,

AT a meeting of the Land Officers, purſuant to a commiſſion under the leſs ſeal of the State, and under the Governor's ſignature, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1795, and in conformity to the Governor's inſtructions of the 22d of September in the ſame year.

Reſolved, That all the ISLANDS not appropriated in the Rivers Allegheny and Ohio ſhall be forthwith ſurveyed and returned into the Surveyor General's Office, and that the ſaid Officers ſhall proceed to ſell the ſame by Public Sale to the higheſt and beſt bidder at the Town of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 16th day of July next at the hour of ten in the forenoon; & the Secretary of the Land-Office is requeſted to give Public Notice thereof, at leaſt ſix weeks in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and in one of the Philadelphia Newſpapers.

By order of the Board.

JOHN HALL, Sec. Land Office.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this poſt on the evening of the 28th of April, William Boydſton ſoldier of my company; he is 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, of a light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, very ſlow of ſpeech and motion, was born in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and has for ſome time previous to his firſt inliſting reſided in the county of Waſhington, about twelve miles from Morgan-Town.—Alſo, Abraham Baldwin, 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, light complexion, dark hair and eyes, was born in Newark in New-Jerſey, and has reſided in New-York, where he profeſſed to have acquired ſome medical information. Whoever will take up the aforeſaid deſerters and deliver them to any officer of the the army, or ſecure them in any Jail, ſhall receive the above reward with reaſonable charges—or for either of them ten dollars with the ſame charges.

RUSSELL BISSELL, Capt. 2d Regt.

Preſque'Iſle, May 8, 1798.

N. B. The above deſerters took with them their uniform cloathing, which it is expected they have ſince changed.

NOTICE.

AN Extra meeting of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, is requeſted on Tueſday evening the 15th inſt. at 7 o'clock, at the uſual place on buſineſs of importance.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Preſident.

May 11, 1798

For Sale,

ONE undivided third part of 5000 acres of Land, ſituate on Big Beaver, about 15 miles from the Ohio. Thoſe lands are held by warrant and ſettlement—They are generally of an excellent quality. For terms apply to ISAAC GREGG, Pittſburgh, or to R. H. MORRIS, Philadelphia.

May 1, 1798.

Entered with the ſubſcriber,

one of the Wood rangers for Allegheny County, as a ſtray, an Iron grey mare with a ſorrel colt, about 5 years old, 13 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come prove property, and take her away

JOHN BELL.

May 2, 1798.

Notice.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of *James Brown, late of Robinſon run, Allegheny County, deceaſed, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle their accounts—And all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring forward their accountes legally atteſted for ſettlement, at William Gannon's ſen. in Cannonſburg, on the 23d and 24th of May, when the Adminiſtratrix will attend, and at houſe of James Ewing, Eſq. the Monday following.*

JANE BROWN, Admx.

May 2, 1798.

CAUTION.

Whereas the ſubſcriber of Allegheny county, *has given to a certain John Curry the following Notes, viz. one for fifteen dollars due in September next, another for 14 dollars due in March 1799. And as they are taken fraudulently intends not to pay them until compelled by law.*

JAMES BURNSIDE.

Pittſburgh, May 2, 1798

Whereas, John Taylor, of *Mount Pleaſant Townſhip, Weſtmoreland County, and State of Pennſylvania, obtained five bonds from us for payment of land, bearing date March the 9th, 1797, four bonds one hundred pounds each and 71 pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence the laſt, the firſt due May the firſt 1799 and ſo on Annually until paid. This is to forwarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on them, as we are determined not to pay until he makes a ſufficient title agreeable to contract.*

JOHN & ANDREW BRINCKER.

May 1, 1798.

THE *Collectors of Militia Fines in Allegheny County, will prepare for final adjuſtment of their accounts, and attend for that purpoſe at my houſe in Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday in July next.*

PRESLEY NEVILL.
Brig. Inſp.

May 1ſt, 1798.

A GENTLEMAN will leave this place on the 15th inſtant in a Keel Boat for New-Orleans. Perſons deſirous of either Paſſage or Freight, may apply at Mr. Carrie's.

A good Saddle Horſe for ſale, or will be exchanged for Flour or Whiſkey. Apply as above.

Pittſburgh, May 3, 1798.

RAGS.

THE higheſt PRICE will be given for CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS, at the PRINTING-OFFIC.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, when on his way to Kentuckey, a negro man named JAMES; he is about 40 years of age, near 5 feet 10 inches high, is a very black negro and has loſt one of his front teeth:—he left me at M'Kee's Port, and it is probable he may be ſtill lurking about that place, or he may have returned to George-Town, Maryland, from which place I removed. The above reward will be paid to any perſon delivering the ſaid runaway to Mr. John Whelen in Pittſburgh.

GERRARD S. BOARMAN.

May 11, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negro Wench, with two children—ſhe has ſeven years to ſerve—and the children until they are twenty eight years old.—For further particulars apply to

ROBERT GREGG.

Pittſburgh, May 11, 1798.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, April 17.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high reſpectability in Norfolk, to his friend in Alexandria, dated the 14th inſt.

"Admiral Vandeput's ſquadron has juſt ſailed; and one of the ſhips, which has returned from a cruiſe, on her paſſage here, ſpoke a ſhip from London, with Diſpatches from the American Commiſſioners, who are now in that City, having been ordered to depart from France after having obtained an audience. This news was brought in on the 12th inſt. by Capt Weyms, of the Prevoyante, who ſpoke the ſhip. Capt. Cochran, of the Thetis, is alſo come in, having taken a rich Spaniſh prize."

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

Diſpatches, to the 6th of February, inclusive, from our Envoys at Paris, have been received by the Executive—purporting, that as they were ſtill unacknowledged by the government of France, they had determined to apply for paſſports to quit the country as ſoon as poſſible.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Iſaac Guion to Major Conſtant Freeman dated Natchez, March 27th, 1798.

"Should this find you in New Orleans, it will be handed to you by a Mr. Stewart Wilkins from Kentucky, brother to our Quarter Maſter General; he left the Chickaſaw Bluff on the 25th inſtant, where Capt. Peirce had been thirteen days, and Major Kerſey had not yet moved, and I have reaſon to believe that he is not yet arrived at the Walnut Hills, which place was evacuated on the night of the 23d—and Friday next, the 30th, is the day fixed for the ſame operation to take place here.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Daniel Clarke, of Clarkeſville, to Daniel Clarke, Jun. of New-Orleans, dated March 31, 1798.

"The American flag was hoiſted at the Fort of Natchez the 30th inſtant, and Mr. Ellicott will be here on the 2d of next month."

Pittsburgh, May 12.

A Law for raiſing an additional regiment of Artilleriſts & Engineers, to ſerve for five years unleſs ſooner diſcharged, has been paſſed by Congreſs—Alſo, a Law eſtabliſhing an Executive Department, to be denominated the department of the navy, of which George Cabot, Eſq. of Maſſachuſetts, is appointed Secretary—And a Law, to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purpoſes. By this Law, the Preſident is authorized and empowered, to cauſe to be built, purchaſed or hired a number of veſſels, not exceeding 12, nor carrying more than 22 guns each, to be armed, fitted out, and manned under his direction.

It is with ſingular pleaſure we notice, that from every part of the union, the citizens are addreſſing the Preſident—one ſentiment appears to prevail, which is, a full confidence in all departments of the government, and a determination to ſupport the laws and conſtitution at all events, and not tame ſubmit to the inſults of any power on earth.

ON Saturday the 19th inſt. a Poſt will leave this Office for Preſqu'Iſle, by the way of Franklin, Meadville, &c. and continue during the ſummer, once in two weeks.—Offices for the ſafe keeping of letters will be eſtabliſhed at the different places, and all Letters ſent on this route, muſt be paid for at the office where they are received.

PRINTING OFFICE,

Pittſburgh, MAY 11 1798.

The Famous Horſe

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares the enſuing at the ſubſcribers ſtable in Pitt townſhip, at the low rate of Three Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats the ſeaſon, the oats to be brought with the mare at her firſt coming. Grain will be taken in payment at the market price, if delivered by the firſt day of October next. Dragon is a beautiful bright bay, 16 hands high, riſing 7 years old, fit for either ſaddle or geers, he is of the Cheſter ball breed. Due attendance will be given by

DAVID IRWIN.

March 13, 1798.

N. B The above horſe was advertiſed to ſtand on the Coal Hill by Melcher Beltzhoover

Clapboard and Shingle Nails

FOR SALE,

Wholeſale and Retail, by

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 13, 1797.

FURRS, for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a quantity of Furrs, viz. Beaver, Racoon and Wild Cat, which he will ſell reaſonable for caſh. He has alſo for ſale a quantity of beſt Senecca Oil.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1797.

David Wallace,

at his Store next door to the corner of Market and Front ſtreets, lately occupied by William Wuſthoff and Co. has juſt received and is now opening for ſale a neat aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE and refine broadcloths
Caſſimers and caſſinets
Marſeilles and other fancy waiſtcoating
Velvets, thickſetts and cords
India nankeens and clouded ditto
Seven-eighth and yard wide Iriſh linens and checks
Ladies and gentlemen's ſilk and ſilk and cotton ſtockings
Worſted and cotton ditto
India muſlins
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 book and jaconet muſlin
Tamboured and plain ditto
Bandano and other ſilk handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's wrought muſlin ditto
Linen and muſlin pocket ditto
Cottons, calicoes and chintzes, a great variety
Ribbons, ſilk, twiſt, thread, &c. &c.

Alſo, an aſſortment of Glaſs and Queens Ware—all of which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh.

Pittſburgh, March 2, 1798

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribe either by bond, note or book account, are deſired to make payment by the firſt day of May next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. I hope no perſon will allow himſelf any longer indulgence, as this notice originates from my preſſing neceſſity.

STERLING JOHNSTON.

M'Kee's Port, April 17, 1798.

Notice.

ALL perſon having any claims againſt the eſtate of Bartholomew Dennis, deceaſed, of Allegheny County, and Fayette townſhip, are requeſted to bring them forward legally atteſted; and thoſe who ſtand indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment before the fifteenth of May next; at which time the accounts unſettled will be put into the hands of proper officers, for recovery without diſcrimination.

ROBERT POTTER, } Anmrs.
Wm. FIFE. }

April 13, 1798.

N.B. The place of ſettlement at the uſe of Robert Potter.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable patented Tract of Land, ſituate at the mouth of Pine creek, and extending along the eaſtern bank of the Allegheny river nearly one mile, containing 540 acres, with allowance. This tract affords ſome good meadow ground, and excellent upland. There is a choice mill ſeat upon the creek, and abundance of ſaw timber, eſpecially white pine, very convenient. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Eſq Pittſburgh.

January 23, 1798.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday the 9th day of May next, at the court houſe in the borough of Pittſburgh, one HOUSE & LOT No. 398, ſituate in the borough, bounded by Lot No. 397 on the N. E. and by the Public Square, ſeized and taken in execution as the property of George M'Gunnegle at the ſuit of John Wilkins, Eſq. and to be ſold by me,

JAMES SEMPLE, *Sheriff.*

April 2 1798.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON Saturday the fifth day of May next, there will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Old Mingo Town above the mouth of Indian Croſs Creek, the LOTS of a New Town laid out on that well known and beautiful ſpot—Its ſituation on the bank of the Ohio and adjoining Croſs Creek, renders it a valuable place for a Town. A Mill is building up Croſs Creek within about one mile of the Town. Credit will be given for great part of the price.

A. ADDISON.
ISAAC CRAIG.
JOSEPH DORSEY.

April 19, 1798.

WAS left with ſubſcriber in Moon townſhip, Allegheny county, in November 1796, by a certain Hugh Mulholm, a Colt ſix months old. This is to give notice, that if he, or ſome perſon for him does not come and pay for his keeping and take him away before the 9th of June next, he will be ſold for the expences which may have accrued.

JEREMIAH BANNON.

April 16, 1798.

*** Boot and Shoe making carried on by the ſubſcriber, at MECHANICS HALL, on the Bank of the Monongahela, where Gentlemen (of taſte and faſhion) may be well ſerved for ready money only.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

April 27, 1797.

FOR SALE, the following

Tracts of LAND,

In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, ſituate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittſburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two ditto 1 mile from the above, containing 224 acres each; two ditto three-quarters of a mile from the laſt mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the firſt mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 206 acres each—alſo, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 300 acres each.

Theſe Lands are ſituate on the north ſide of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the firſt rate quality. The terms of ſale will be made known and indiſputable titles given by the ſubſcriber, who will be in Pittſburgh the greater part of the enſuing ſummer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1798.

WHEREAS in purſuance of an act of general aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, an attachment has been granted by me, the ſubſcriber, one of the juſtices of the peace for the county aforeſaid, againſt a certain John Webſter, late of ſaid county, yeoman, upon which attachment the effects and goods of the ſaid John Webſter in the hands of Jacob Hanſon to the amount of forty Dollars, have been attached. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid John Webſter to appear on Saturday the 17th of July next, at the houſe of Geo. Williams, in Nobleſburgh, in ſaid county, then and there to diſcover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid act.

GEORGE VALLANDIGHAM.

April 16, 1798.

General Caution.

WHEREAS, we the ſubſcribers late of Fayette County, having given to a certain WILLIAM WELSH, of Allegheny county, the following notes, viz one for 50 dollars, to be paid in Caſtings and Iron againſt the 11th May 1798, another for a 100 dollars, to be paid on Chriſtmas following; another for 50 dollars in Potmettle and Iron, payable againſt the 11th of May next; another for 50 dollars caſh againſt Chriſtmas following; alſo another for 100 Dollars caſh, payable Chriſtmas, 1799. As the ſubſcribers are ſenſible the notes are taken by fraud, intend not to pay them until compeled by law

JOHN & JAMES CARMICLE.

April, 12 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 8th inſtant, an apprentice boy named WILLIAM MEEK, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pretty well proportioned in his make, of a dark complexion, features tolerably good, dark hair which he commonly wears queued, is very talkative and fond of company, had on and took with him a new fur hat of a cinnamon or brown coular, a ſailors jacket and overalls of nankeen, nearly new, a ſnuff coloured broad clothcoat, one ſhirt, one pair homeſpun cottontrowſers ſtriped blue and white, one pairyarn ſtockings, one pair of coarſe ſhoes.

Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges by applying to Mr. John Irwin, in Pittſburgh, or directing any jailor to whom ſaid boy may be delivered to exact ſaid reward and charges on delivering ſaid boy to his maſter.

JAMES BROWN.

Big Spring, Cumberland county,
April, 2, 1798. 6t.

THE COLT A

RISING three years old, will cove, twenty mares only, the enſuing ſeaſon at MORGANZA, Forks of Chartiers, Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, at Twenty Dollars each, and 3/9 per week paſturage.

Next ſummer A will be ſent back to Proſpect in New Jerſey, where he was bred; and where his pedigree is well known.

The firſt applicants in perſon, or by poſt, to the Canonſburgh poſt office, or otherwiſe addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the preference.

A is of the firſt race blood in England; a ſilver bay, with black mane, tail, legs, and hoofs, and beautiful blaze—He is 15 hands high and upwards, and his figure and action perfect. His pedigree duly authenticated, ſhall be given to thoſe who ſend mares to him, and certificates of his having covered them.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Morganza, February 5, 1798.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and fifty lots of an excellent quality in the new Town of NEWCASTLE, laid out on Shenango, at the mouth of Great Neſhanock; the ſituation is agreeable and healthy, and well calculated for a Town; the Shenango is navigable to within 25 miles of the lake, and is expected goods can be had at this place from the lake much cheaper than from Philadelphia, it is expected a new county will ſhortly be laid off between Allegheny county and the ſtate line, of which this place will be the center. The roads from Pittſburgh to Caſkuſka & from Georgetown to Meadville interſects at this place—From the fertility of the ſoil the conveniency of water carriage, and its centricity for public buſineſs, this place muſt certainly become a place of conſiderable trade it is expected a Grtſt and Saw mill, will be ready to go by the fall, on the ſame Tract Tickets may be had at ſix dollars each, of John Wilkins, Eſq. Mr. Alexr M'Laughlin and Wm. Steel merchants, in Pittſburgh; Thos. Stokeley, Eſq. Waſhington, & Mr. Truby, Greensburgh—the drawing to commence 12th June next. An indiſputable title will be given for ſaid lots by

WILIAM ELLIOT.
JOHN C. STEWART.

Neſhanock, April 10 1798.

A Young Lad,

OF about 14 or 16 years of age, is wanted by the ſubſcriber, as an apprentice to the Cooper Trade.

JOHN SMUR.

Pittſburgh, April 18, 1798.

LANDS IN NEW-CONNECTICUT.

THE Lands in New-Connecticut, laying ſouth of Lake Erie, and weſt of Pennſylvania, having been ſurveyed and divided, the ſubſcriber has for ſale, to actual Settlers only, Lands in the following towns, viz. ——In No. 5. in the 1ſt range, lying on the Pennſylvania line, and within one mile of ſettlements: In No. 4, in the 2d range, adjoining the town in which is the Salt-Spring: In No. 5, in the 6th range, which is near the Great Road laid out and to be cut the enſuing ſeaſon, from the Salt Spring, north, to the Lake. Each of the the above mentioned towns, is within four miles of the boatable waters of the Ohio, and leſs than ſeventy miles from Pittſburgh. The ſubſcriber (with others) propoſes to carry on ſettlements in theſe towns, this ſpring, and will himſelf be upon the lands, in the months of May and June next. In No. 13, in the 1ſt range, which is the North East corner town in the Tract, is near to Preſquiſle, and lies upon the Conеaught Creek; and in No. 8, in the 7th range. A road is alſo laid out from the Eaſt line of the Territory, thro' the two laſt mentioned towns, to the town of Cleveland, at the mouth of the Cayahoga river, and will be opened early the enſuing ſummer. In No. 13, in the 3d, range, which lies upon the Lake, and No. 6, in the 10th range, upon a Creek that empties into the Cayahoga.—Alſo a number of lots lying in the four beſt towns as ſelected by the Surveyors.——That of New-Connecticut which is purchas'd of the Indians and ſurveyed, contains about 120 towns, of five miles ſquare; and it is generally acknowledged to be of a better quality, than any tract of land of equal extent in the Nothern States. The ſituation is favorable—It is very well watered, and the waters have been proved to be excellent.—It is leſs than four hundred miles from Connecticut, and there are a number of ſettlements already upon the Land—The title is unqueſtionable, and the price to firſt ſettlers will be low.—— The ſubſcriber believes, from the preſent information, that the quality, and certainly the ſituation of his Lands, is as good as that of any part of the Territory. A ſmall proportion only of the purchaſe money will be required at the ſale, and within Six months, and the remainder on a convenient credit; but undoubted ſecurity muſt be given when the Lands are conveyed.

URIEL HOLMES, Jun.

Litchfield, March 15th, 1798.

N. B. The ſubſcriber will be at Pittſburgh ſome time between the 5th and 10th of May next. U. H. jr.

Treaſury Department,

MARCH 19, 1798.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of October, 1798, to the 30th day of September, 1799, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtrict hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſewago, at Niagara, at Preſqu'Iſle, ate Michilimackinac, at Fort Franklin, at Pittſburgh, at Le Bœuf, at Cincinnati, at Grenville, at Picque Town and Lormie's Store, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Defiance, at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami river to Lake Erie, at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabaſh, at Maſſac, at any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River, at any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſippi below the mouth of the River Ohio to the Southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, & within the ſaid State, at Knoxville, Tellino Block Houſe, and at all other poſts in the State of Tenneſſee, at at any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſippi, below the Southern boundary of the State of Tenneſſee, to the Southern boundary of the United States.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe at the poſts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey,
One quart of ſalt two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of ſoap one pound of can. } per hundred rations.
dles.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during ſaid term, be ſufficient for the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſewago, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame be required. It is to be underſtood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The priviledge is reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſuplies which may be furniſhed under the propoſed contract, ſhall be uſed, until the ſupllies which have or may be furniſhed under the contract now in force have been conſumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

Philadelphia, March 27, '98.

William Davis,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS removed his Shop to Market ſtreet, where he carries on the above buſineſs as uſual. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favours—He has on hand an excellent aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Boots and Shoes of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up and finiſhed in the moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders and pay a prompt attention to them.

*** Wanted three Journeymen to the above buſineſs, to whom the higheſt wages and beſt employment will be given.

Pittſburgh, March 15, 1797.

WHEREAS in conſideration of a tract of Land to me ſold by Alexander Swan, & Sally his wife, certain notes have been given ſigned with my name, and whereas I am adviſed that the ſaid Swan had no title to the land in queſtion, I do not mean to pay the notes.

JOHN WAFFITT.

April 19, 1798.

Wanted Immediately four axe

men, for three months or longer as may be agreed upon, the higheſt wages will be given apply to the ſubſcriber near the Scoch Room on the Mononhagela river.

JAMES BLASHFORD.

April 16, 1798.